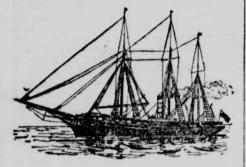
MR. MORGAN AND HIS YACHTS

FOUR VESSELS IN HIS FLEET.

MIS MAGNIFICENT HOUSE RISING FROM THE SEA-HOW HE MAKES LIFE PLEASANT.

The largest and most expensive "yachting string" on this side of the water belongs to Edwin D. Morgan. comprises a large steamer, a large schooner, a forty boter racing yacht and a small fast steam vachi Morgan has been in yachting since he was graduated from Harvard. In 1870 he bought the iron cutter jadex, the boat with which Robert Center introduced entter sailing into this country. In 1881 he bought the schooner Wanderer, having sold the Vindex. Aftergard Mr. Morgan chartered the large English steam yacht Amy and for several seasons used her in these vators. After giving up the Amy Mr. Morgan was Last year Mr for some time without a yacht. signed for him the steel schooner Constella-The Constellation is a schooner of 131 fee over all, twenty-five feet beam and twelve feet draft. has not fulfilled the expectations which were entertained of her in regard to speed. Mr. Burges lee built for Mr. Morgan the forty-footer Tomahawk. This boat did not prove so fast as had been expected, and she was sold to B. W. Crowinshield, of Boston. Burgess then built the forty-footer Moccasin for Mr. Morgan. This boat has proved herself of fair art of healing? but has developed nothing remarkable. This car Mr. Morgan bought from the Duke of Southerland well-known yacht Sans Pour, in which the dake had for several years made long extended cruises Mr. Morgan changed the name of the Saus Peur to Catarina. This steamer is over 186 feet long with full



CATARINA.

steam power, and has proved herself a stanch and worthy see boat in many a storm and gale. She is now the flagship of what is som times called by yachtsmen the "Morgan Navy." The smallest boat in the and Liebeault. "Morgan Navy" is the swift little steamer Daisy. scarcely more than a launch. The yachting string of Mr. Morgan therefore now consists of four vessels, steam yacht Catarina, the schooner yacht Constellation, the forty-footer racing boat Moccasin, and

Mr. Morgan belongs to the Seawanhaka, New-York Eastern, Atlantic, Larchmont, Corinthian and New Bedford yacht clubs. Few people have ever gone into yachting in America on such an expensive and large a cale as he, and it is to be regretted that he has not been more successful in his racing yachts. meing yacht of the very first class in the hands of a man like Mr. Morgan, who would spare neither time nor expense upon her, would be of great benefit to American yachting. It has lately been rumored that Mr. Mergan was having another steam yacht built. This, however, is not credited by his friends or the bestinformed yachtsmen. When last in New-York, he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the When the Morgan Navy is at anchor off that magnificent house of stone and marble which springs from the rocks that guard the southern shore Newport Harbor, few people can gaze from fleet house and back again from house to fire without feeling a silent prayer rising in their hearts that they may be delivered from breaking the commandment ou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods."



The house is situated just between Lime Rock Light and Fort Adams, where a little bend of the harbor stretches southward, hemmed in by procipitous cliffs and huge rocks standing detached from the shore. On one of these detached rocks, or rather small hill of solid rock, stands the new house of Mr. Morgan. It covers the entire summit of the rock, of which it seems almost to be a part. It is in fact built in most part of stone blasted from the solid rock which it rests. Its cellars are hewn and blasted from the rock, and in outward appearance, the house gives an impression as if the huge rock had suddenly shaken off its ruggedness and blossomed into the beautiful structure which crowns it. Looking to ward the bay and the harbor is a long, sweeping, semi circular terrace, the roof of which is supported by stately columns of white marble. In the rock-hewn basement of the house there is a magnificent bath room, finished in rare and costly marbles, with a sait water plunge in the centre supplied directly from the sea. Connecting the house with the mainland back of it is a great stone bridge, or rather viaduct of several arches, and over this a broad drive-way leads to the carriage entrance. The house is not completed but is nearly so. When it is com pleted, however, few in America will compare with it for solid grandeur. Beside the house at Newport Mr. Morgan has a large farm at Hempstead, L. I. When not on the Catarina or some of his other yachts, this Hempstead farm is his favorite resort-There is his home, and he has become as much in-terested in agriculture, the breeding of cattle, the retation of crops and all that sort of thing as eve

was an English country gentleman. To accomplish all these things, to enjoy the quie and rural pleasures of the Hempstead estate, the rock hewn grandeur of the Newport house, or the delight of yachting in all its various forms and phases, money.
of course, is the first requisite. And this Mr. Morgan has, having inherited it from his grandfather, Governor

E. D. Morgan. Mr. Morgan's father died in Paris when Mr. Morgan was a boy, and he became the heir of all his grand father's millions. His name was Alfred W. Morgan but on the death of his grandfather he changed it t Edwin D. Morgan, owing, it is said, to a stipulation the ex-Governor's will that his grandson and hel should perpetuate the name of Edwin D. Morgan, a which had been long and honorably known in New-York and, in fact, throughout the country. Gov ernor Morgan's will is said to have contained som singular provisions and limitations regarding the inher fance. It was specified that the property should remain in trust for the benefit of E. D. Morgan he receiving a certain annual income from it. the birth of his first child Mr. Morgan was to receiv 9250,000 in fee simple from the estate; the same upo the birth of the second, and the same upon the birth . the third. After the birth of a third child these gifts from the estate to Mr. Morgan were to ccase.

The widow of Governor Morgan was possessed of The widow of Governor Morgan was possessed of many beautiful and costly jewels. The most valuable article in the collection was a diamond negalized. This was left by Mrs. Morgan on her death to the wife of Lieutenant Bates, of the Army, to wear until E. D. Morgan should become the father of a girl. Then the necklace was to go to the girl. The first Mrs. Morgan died childless. The present Mrs. Morgan was married over two years ago. They have now two children With the birth of the first child the great Morgan estate began to become the actual property of the reir of Governor Morgan.

erner Morgan.

Mr. Morgan is about thirty-five years old and popular with all who know him. His business methods are the delight of tradesmen and merchants who have dealings with him. He seldom or never haggles or disputes over a bill presented him. The first of every month he shuts himself up in his library with the check. month he shuts himself up in his library with the check book, runs over the bills that have been sent in during the month and sends checks for the amount claimed. This he always does himself, deputicing it to no one clee, and never, as many people of wealth do, keeping tradesmen waiting their bills. Among other things Mr. Morgan is a thoroughly patriotic American. When he had the Amy over here under charter, if was popularly believed, and in fact it is believed by a preat many people to be the case to-day, that a British-built yacht could not fly the American yacht chesign. At that time most of the imported cutters in the harbor of New-York few British flags. W. A. W. Stewart had not at that time hoisted the American yacht chaign on his English-built yawl Cythers for the purpose of challenging a test case, which test case, however, never came. Now not a British flag is to be seen on a yacht of American ownership, no matter where she was built. At the time Mr. Morgan had the Amy, however, as has been said, no one dared to fly the

American yacht ensign on a foreign-built yacht. Mr. Morgan was therefore reduced to the choice of two things, either to fly the British flag or to fly none. He chose the latter course and cruised around with a hare

Burgess, the Boston designer, is the designer if Mr. Morgan firmly believes and with whom he Ar. Hurgess, the Boston designer, is the designer in whom Mr. Morgan firmly believes and with whom he is on terms of social intimacy. It is not at all unlitted in the social intimacy. It is not at all unlitted in the social intimacy. It is not at all unlitted in the social finance will yet build for him a remarkably fast yacht. The millions which could touch the barren rock and make spring therefrom a paison, with rock hewn baths and noble colonades of marble pillars, have procured for Mr. Morgan, by the alchemy of their touch, it seems to the outside observer, everything that is calculated to make life beautiful and pleasant—everything except a fast yacht.

THE DANGEL OF HYPNOTISM.

PRECAUTIONS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN

IT 36 ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO HYPNOTIZE A PERSON WITHOUT HIS OR HER CON-

SENT - RECENT KNOWLEDGE

ON THE SUBJECT.

What is hypnotism? What can it do? Is it dangerous? How does it affect one? Have men of science recognized it as a branch of human knowledge physicians use it as an ald in These and countless which are continually asked cate the widespread curiosity concerning this mys terious force, and show the popular desire to gain more information regarding it. Only recently has hypnotism been admitted to the rank of recognized sciences, and, indeed, it may be said that its admission is not yet completed. Learned men have long differed in their opinions of the character and uses of hypnotism; and that controversy is not yet settled. This much, however, is admitted: Hypnotism is distinct science, with limitations and characteristics it is used as a therapeutic or healing agent by phy sicians of world-wide prominence; it has its danger as it has its advantages. To this body of knowledge research and investigation are continually add no the results, until now the literature of hypnotism is in reasing in extent and authority. Chief among the nvestigators of hypnotism are the French phy sicians, whose two schools, that of Salpeirere, represented by Charcot, and Naney, represented by Bernheim and and Liebeault, embody distinct theories concerning this science. Charcot and his school hold, in brief, that hypnotism can only be induced in hysterical and weak-minded persons; while the experiences and practice of the Nancy school prove the contrary; that in fact, it is difficult to induce the hypnotic condition in weak, hysterical subjects. So far the virtue of the controversy seems to rest on the side of Bernheim

In England the Society for Psychical Research, the leading body of its kind in the world, has made a special study of the phenomena of hypnotism, and this interesting subject has not been neglected by members of the American society, prominent among whom are Professor William James, of Harvard, Professor Lang ley, of the Smithsonian Institute, and Richard Hodg son, secretary of the American society, whose office are at No. 5 Boylston Place, Boston. The lates knowledge on hypnotism is embodied in a circular re The latest cently is uet with the sauct on an I approval and un er the auspices of the English society, of which Professor Henry Sidgwick, of Cambridge University, is president. The circular was especially prepared by two members of the society, Dr. A. T. Myers and Frank Podmore, who have devoted much time and thought to the study of this question. Herewith the circular, which is styled "Hypnotism: its Conditions and Safe guards," is printed in full:

So many sensational and exaggerated reports of the effects and the dangers of hypnotism have recently appeared in the public press that a brief and soher statement of what, so far as our present knowledge extends, hypnotism

in actually effect may be handle be beneficial.

It should be borne in mind, in the first place, that the condition state is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, It has many admittes with natural sleep, and i many of the discomforts of illness may be made to lead up to it with great relief. Those who are strong and healths are hypnotized as readily, coeteris paribus, as the are weak or in bad health.

In the next place, Englishmen would appear to be less

uncerptible to the influence than the inhabitants of sore Continental countries. Bernheim Liebault, Ochorowicz and the Dutch observers place the proportion of avecotizable persons as high as 70 or 50 per cent; including in these figures some cases where the effects are trifling; but the results of English experiments would thus far indicate a considerably smaller proportion.

Thirdly, it is tolerably certain-whatever may be the

Thirdly, it is tolerably certain whatever may be the case with Orientals—that a healthy Englishman or Englishwoman cannot in the first instance be hypnotized without his or her full knowledge and consent.

Supposing this consent to have been given, and the subject to have proved susceptible to the influence, the follow-

ject to have proved susceptible to the influence, the follow-ing physical phenomena, or some of them, according to the idiosyncrasies of the individual, may be observed. He will fall into a condition somewhat resembling the drowsiness of natural sleep, though he may sensing the drowsiness limbs may remain perfectly limp and motionless (letharsy; or they may be moulded into any position at the or they may be mounted in the many even be made pleasure of the operator (entalepsy), and may even be made perfectly rigid. This rigidity may be maintained much perfectly rigid. This rigidity has be manushed much longer than in a natural state, and without the muscular tremer which would naturally occur after a few minutes if he were not hypnotized. Lastly, the patient may be made insensitive, in the whole body, or in any part of it, to touch (anacathesia) or pain (analgesia), even without

osing consciousness. These muscular and nervous phenomena may not occur a their full development during the initial stages of hypoteism, or in its lighter forms. But the almost invari-ble characteristic of the hypotele state is the susceptibility f the subject to suggestions from without. It is this haracteristic which gives the chief value to hypnotism as a therapeutic agent, and which forms the source of its chief dangers, real or imaginary. In this state illusions of the seases, the memory of the will may be imposed upon the patient; sleep may be induced, and pain and pervous disabilities of various kinds may be removed. But the influence thus exerted by the operator may be made to extend beyond the a-tual period of the hypnotic sleep. Pain and physical discomfort may be got rid of for a considerable period, the healthful activity of the bodily functions may be assisted, and injurious habits, such as drunkenness and morphinism, may be effectually broken off. The stricing results, for instance, obtained by Dr. Brainwell, of Goole, in producing temporary insensibility to ach (an account of which was recently printed in The Tribune), and by the Rev. Arthur Toath in the treatment of incliniety, afford recent examples of what can be effected in these directions. a a therapeutic agent, and which forms the source of its

It is important to remember that hypnotic suggestion dmply an exaggerated example of what takes place in the ormal state, and can produce only results similar in kind, if a few persons, indeed, presumably of an athorinal type. in a few persons, indeed, presumably of an atmormal type-suggestion in an apparently waking state operates with equal facility, and self-suggestion is by no means rare. The cases of "mind-cure" and "faith-healing" may nrobably be attributed to these causes. But reports of such cases, unless attested by experienced medical evidence, nucl. of course, he received with reserve. ust, of course, be received with reserve.

The memory of what has taken place in the hypnothe-The memory of what has taken place in the hypnotic state rarely persists into the waking life, and this characteristic offers occasion for the most striking results. Whatever undertaking the subject can be induced to premise in a deep hypnotic state he will falthfully perform after waking, and will believe that in so doing he is acting as a free agent. But the Hability of the normal and well-balanced subject to be influenced by suggestion has been much exaggerated. The operator will generally require patience and persistence to overcome even those habits which the subject wishes to be overcome. Ideas of an indifferent or beneficial nature will, no doubt. De readily received, but the moral sentiments, and even in many miner cived, but the moral sentiments, and even in many mine pacs the fear of ridicule, will often operate to annul hurtfu

r ignominious suggestions. From what has been said it will be seen that, though the

From what has been said it will be seen that, though the probable evils of hypostism have been much exaggranted, there are serious dangers to be consided against. It is indeed by no means a subject to be played with.

It is possible for an ill disposed person to take advantage of the physical hoplessness of the subject, or to obtain an undue inducince, which may be used to the subject's disadvantage. But dangers of this kind need only be indicated to be avoided. It should be made a rule that no person should submit himself to hypnotic treatment unless accompanied by a friend. It is clear that no see should place himself in the power of another at all ment unless accompanied by a friend. It is clear that no one should place himself in the power of another at all enless he can fully trust in the other's discretion and interrity. Nor should any one suffer himself to be hyp-motized except for the accust or scientific purposes. In the rare cases of persons who, through a long course of hypnoids treatment, have become unduly susceptible it is no doubt desirable to take special precautions. In such axes a fresh hypnotization by a ductor or other responsible error, and then a surgestion by the new operator that cases a fresh hyphotization by a doctor of other responsive person, and then a suggestion by the new operator that no one but himself can influence the subject, has been shown to be effectual in shutting ont the undestrable instructions for a considerable time. The high value of such duence for a considerable time. The high value of such duence suggestions in relieving any one who is inconvenienced by the dominance of any operator has only recently been acknowledged, and deserves special mention.

recently been acknowledged, and deserves special mention.

II. There are also dangers arising from ignorance or carcina case on the part of the operator. Of these the principal are: (a) The so-called cross-measurerism. If the patient come under the influence of more than one person during a single sitting, as may happen with a sensitive subject if mer-ly handled by other persons, a peculiar condition is sometimes induced, of which the characteristics are violent movements and physical contortions, and refusal to yield to suggestions and commands from any source. It is extremely difficult to arouse the patient from this state, which generally leaves behind it headach and physical disis extremely difficult to arouse the patient from this state, which generally leaves behind it headache and physical discomfort, not removable, as is generally the case, by suggestion. (b) Imperfect awakening. It not uncommonly happens, with an inexperienced operator, that the subject is allowed to depart, at the conclusion of the experiment, because of the world have every one of us hanged for deliberate murder.

Disch he catch the smallpox? No, nor did that experience cure him of lying and bragging. He afterward boasted to people that he had oursed us all, only he swelled our number to nine, for live weeks without closing his eves, that he rode thirty miles twice a week for medicine, and looked after all the cattle beside."

re being fully aroused. He is thus rendered liable to all customforts and mischances which may befall a person not in full possession of his normal conclousness. It is also safer to prevent the awakening from being too sudden. Experienced operators are, however, fully aware of these risks, end it may be anticipated that with fuller knowledge of the abject they will practically disappear, as it is easy to avoid

III. Apart from these definite and recognized dangers, there are vague allegations of other disastrous consequences to be apprehended, such as the weakening of the subject's will, or the degeneration of his character. But in the opinion of those hest qualified to speak with authority, those apprehensions are almost, if not entirely, without fountation. Where hypnotism is employed for curative purposes. he treatment has proved often beneficial and always harm a patient daily for six months. And where has been emthe subject, in careful hands, have proved equally satisfac-The young men and boys on whom the Society for Psychical Research has conducted numerous experiments, extending over a series of three (and in one case of six) cars, have always been and remain to this day in fu eaith, physically and morally.

It would be difficult to describe the uses and dangers

of hypnotism more fairly and accurately than this Society for Psychical Research has done in this concise circular. Richard Hodgson, the secretary of the American society, will be glad to give any further in-formation to any one who will address him at No. 5 Boylston Place, Boston.

SACRAMENTO PEACH RANCHES

HOW THE DELICIOUS FRUIT IS RAISED AND SHIPPED.

FRAGRANCE AND BEAUTY THAT TEMPT MAN TO

EXCESS-SHIPMENTS EAST. The fact that New-York is compelled to look to distant California this season for the bulk of her fruit supply has awakened inquiry to an unusual extent conerning California fruit ranches. Pears and peaches have made up the greater part of the California shipments to date. A man familiar with the fruit-growing of the Pacific Stone vesterday said :

'It is worth the while of any tourist to California to take a run up the sacramento River. Not one tourist in a thousand does this, simply because the attraction ' is not advertised. But such peaches and Let me tell you about it for the enlightenment of travellers in search of something new, and also in the interest of general information.

The fruit ranches of the Sacramento River district are near the river banks or levees. The river is narrow and winding. A fringe of cottonwood trees marks its course for miles. These cottonwoods also make a wind break to protect the orchards. The Sacramento River fruit which comes East is packed carefully in boxes. It exhales less odor and is duller-looking than the riper fruit which is ready to go to San Francisco for immediate consumption. It is, in fact, expected to ripen on the way, while the consignments for San Francisco are in their prime. And here let me suggest that while California has its mining romances, the daring and successful marketing of green fruits-car ted over snow-clad mountain ranges and extensi deserts over 3,000 miles, in fact—that the palates of New-Yorkers may be tickled, is something out of the

"These orchards are as carefully cultivated as flower-garden in the East. There is not a weed an inch long or a blade of growing grass between their uniform and well-trimmed rows. They have as a basis a rich 'bottom lands' soil and the glorious climate of California. They are scattered all along the river on both sides. The fruit boats which visit hem are stern-whoelers, which plough up the water like an old fashioned churn. And here come in the picturesque features of the trip. There are no wharves -nothing but bank landings. Each boat makes trips of two sorts. The first is made largely after dark. The beat is filled with empty bashets, which must be delivered from the city back to the owners at their ranches to be refilled. This is on the up trip from the city. The pilots steer up in the black est night with unfailing accuracy to the slight breaks in the cottonwood barriers-none over a few feet wide bank landings. By some occult sense the deckhands acquire equally exact acquaintance with the identity and number of baskets to be thrown ashore at each of the many stops. Overhead the dark sky; underneath the quiet river; on each side a ragged rew of trees. Except for the tinking of the bell in the engine room and the pounding of the wheel on the water astern, the trip is accomplished n almost total silence.

But with the coming of the daylight the scen changes. At each gateway through the trees there are great consignments of fruit, smelling sweet as all the spices of Cathay, and rivaling any flower in rich coloring. Great, july, insching pagines, in thousands of basacts, nuncip impiore you to cat them-bloom and all: While the basacts are going over the gangplans (I am speaking entirely now of the snipments to san Francisco) you have a chance to view the ranches. First, there is an odo of the snipments to san Francisco you have a chance to view the ranches. First, there is an odo of the snipments to san Francisco you have a chance to view the ranches. First, there is an odo of the snipments to san Francisco you have a chance to view the ranches. First, there is an odo of the snipment have been the surface and the surface of the snipment have been the surfaced with the climate—let the elimate nover be for gotten. Then you see the nither to concealed or chands, the trees are small, without one particle of dead wood on them. All the strength of the soil is the fruit and the manner in which that has been thinged out all an early stage of growth would prove a surprise to the novice or tenderfoot. These orchards jointly cover many thousand sures, and each is cultivated to the highest possible degree. They are so many gold mines in a scason of high prices and a source of good income at any time. Easter than Eastern farming! Yet, of course, by our child. The miner have poured to contactly inchased by the ever shealing Sacra. changes. At each gateway through the trees there are

mento River, for one thing. The miners have poured mento River, for one thing. The miners have poured such a mark of detrina into the river that the bod has such a mark of detrina into the river that the bod has been raised so that the levees must be made higher. There are one or two Islands in the river which are, or were, practically submerged a few years ago. Whether their many broad acres have been reclaimed since then, I don't know.

"Well, the work of loaning the steamer for her trip to San Francisco, where she will arrive in time to be mileased before daying the surface in the succeeding day, is of course monotonous. But as the cargo accuma hies until on board there are peaches everywhere except in the cabina, a concentration of sweet odors and an aggregation of Inclousness is reached that would sill the Eastern man or woman wine a light. I have seen all the fruit-trowing sections, but there is nething closs which so incessantly provokes the palate and sense of smell. The boat is full early in the alternoon. Then she leaves the last heal landing, threshes her way down the river toward the city, while the waves wash the high tules on either side to and fro. But fore midnight she is plongthing the waters of Snisyn Fay. Before taylight she has passed the Golden Caste, feeling the ocean swell, and has landed her fruit at the Jackson st wharf. When the cargo of this and other fruit boats is piled up there it is not necessary to look further for a great fruit show, frait by the tou."

A LITTLE MORE THAN HE BARGAINED FOR

HOW A MAN CAME TO BE CHIEF SUEGEON PHYSICIAN AND NURSE WITHOUT

KNOWING IT. "We had a case of smallpox in our lower cam;

once," said the Colonel, "which gave us a good deal of trouble. You see, there were only six of us, and we did not want to lose any more men than possible. We stermined to send the case to the upper camp, five miles away, but the problem which worried us mos was who should go along as nurse.

"'Bob,' the cook, was a hard drinker, and as soo as he heard of the case he proceeded to drown his cares in whishey. He was terribly frightened at first, out the more he drank the more resigned he became to circumstances.

When 100 was dricking he could heat any man in Colorado at boasting, and before long he began to de clare that smallpox had no terrors for him. In fact, he had nursed nineteen patients at one time when every one else had descrited them. He had brought them safely through, too. In the end he gravely asserted that he couldn't catch the smallpox, anyway, for he had already had it.

"Five of the boys looked at me significantly, and I modded my head. We builded the sick man up care.

odded my head. We bundled the sick man up carefully and put him in a wason. Two hours later we had established a heaptial at the upper camp, with the cook as chief surgeon, physician and nurse. The cook, by the way, was electing as peacefully as a child when we left the hospital.

- The next morthing we heard wild shouts and saw hob tearing 1s the lower camp, half dressed. We minedistely established a shotun quarantine.

"Hold up, boh," one of the boys shouted, 'this camp is quarantined. You can't come past the whisting post.

"But, say,' pleaded the frightened cook, 'that man has the smallpox.'

"Well, you columtered to nurse him.'

"I' he streamed, incredulously.

"Remember those interten patients you nursed.'

"What nincteen patients!"

"And then, you know, you had it yourself.'

"I never saw a case before,' he howled.

"Can't help it. You've started on it now and must keep it up.'

the camp.

He used regularly to come down and beg to be allowed to come into camp, but the shotgan policy was criefly maintained. Then he would take up his whister and provisions and shout out to us that he would have every one of us hanged for

FROM BENCH AND BAR.

GATHERED IN THE COURTS AND AMONG THE YACHTING YEAR CLOSING. A WEEK MARKED BY MANY REPUBLICAN THE LAWYERS

While all the weeks of vacation time are dull there is a peculiar lifelessness about the courts in the last weeks of August. The corridors of the Court House are almost descried. In the Supreme Court, Chambers, a score of attorneys and clerks, scarcely including any of the prominent lawyers of the city discuss questions of procedure, and in two hours the Superior and Common Pleas Courts find even less to The questions which arise are usually perty and the decisions are generally memorandums. The deputies in the clerk's offices read the newspapers, sitting back in their easy chairs with their feet upon the desks until some wandering clerk asks to see an old record or files a paper. Even the busy Surrogate is absent and the work of his official staff is light. The clerks in the Sheriff's and County Clerk's offices follow Charles Lamb's method of making up for arriving late by departing early. The floors and stairs, wonderful to the eyes of the visitor who has seen them only in the busy season, are not deeply covered with mud or dust. The lunck man retires from business for a time and the one-cen weighing machine holds its hand motionless in an upright position, finding no one who cares a cent to shake it. The scrub-women come at an early hour to perform their customery tasks, and the janitor's halls deserted by the seekers after justice.

A few hours spent in watching a Supreme Court justice at the varied work of a summer term in Chambers will cause one to appreciate the need of quick decision and a good knowledge of procedure in a judicial officer. Questions of small moment occupy a large part of the day's session, but most of them must he passed on at the time unless the judge expects to be overwhelmed with a multitude of cases awaiting decision. One attorney moves to compel the pay-ment of counsel fees in a divorce case where the parties have finally agreed to stop disagreeing; another seeks to compel an adversary, who refuses to discuss the settlement of a case on appeal, to accept certain corrections in the stenographer's minutes Another motion is to compel the payment of alimony and another to set aside the service of a paper. One lawyer seeks to secure the removal of a referee and another desires to have one appointed. The more important motions are adjourned until the principal lawyers interested return from their vacations. While the call of the calendar is proceeding ex-parte orders and papers to be sworn to before the justice are laid on his desk. Each one is considered for a moment and signed or handed back for correction. Then a lawyer addresses the justice on some matter not on the calendar. Some orders are signed. Lawyers wh have left the room with their cases apparently decided by the fustice return to present another view of the case and obtain a more emphatic opinion. The indice looks about, sees no one who desires to bring any matter before him and retires from the bench. varying manners of the different judges makes tho work of the lawyers easier or harder as the case may be. Justice Patterson, who sat last week in the Supreme Court, is one of the judges especially liked by the lawyers.

The critics of the American judiciary who think the judges spend too much time and labor over trivial questions should consult the reports of the English ourts, and learn the possibilities of technical reason ing. In a volume of recent criminal reports of the Queen's Bench Division, for instance, the index shows decisions in excise, gambling and license cases, seidom in more serious cases. The \$40,000 Lord Chief Justice and his associates at \$25,000 a year discuss learnedly and much at length as to whether an un-licensed huckster was properly fined a few stallings by Fourteen closely printed pages a police magistrate. are occupied with the judges' opinions as to whether a small fine was properly imposed upon a game dealer who sold the dead bird within ten days after the day when the shooting of that kind of bird became unlaw ful. The law forbids such a sale, but the judges after much learned ogitation decide that the law does not mean what it says, and that the one pound five was improperly imposed because the particular bird that total commetion was shot in Russia and was not entitled to the protection which the law throws around the good English songsters. A few thousand words suffice to give the reasons of the learned justices for not enforcing the payment of a fine by a London pottery manufacturer who tried to obey the law re puliting manufacturers to adopt smoke-consuming ap-pliafices, but who found that his chimney would smoke of course, when so important a question arises as whether a woman who marries a second time after h first husband has been absent for seven years has committed becamy, we may expect some agitation among the highly priced judges. But the amount of discussion cessary before the decision is reached is really appalling to the reader.

Holders of old mortgages should read with care the law which goes into effect this week in reference to ling notices with the register or clerk. Every mort ragee or assignce who holds a mortgage is required within one year prior to the expiration of twenty years from the date of recording the mortgage or of a anteequent twenty years' term to file with the cierk a notice that the mortgage is still in force. The cierk or register makes a new index entry of the mortgage, with a reference, however, to the old record, and also makes a memorandum on the margin of the original arry of the filing of the notice. Persons holding mortgages dating back of 1e72 may give the notice required by the act at any time before January 1, 1893. The penalty which may attach for violating his law will seem to many holders of mortgages for not given the mortgage is not valid as against a pur-charer who has no notice of its existence and who pays the value of the property twenty years after the mortgage is due. This assimilation of the legal life of a mortgage to that of a judgment will undoubtedly e of benefit to searchers who fear that some old mortgage may be unearthed which their keen eyes

Lawyers, when convicted of crime, seem to have more confidence than other criminals in their escape from the State Prison or penitentiary through the technicalities of the law. Alexander H. Reavey, who was convicted several years ago of defrauding a client, appealed his case to the highest court and by receiving tays of proceedings remained in the Tombs for nearly wo years. As the conviction was finally affirmed he was compelled to serve the further term of two year and six months in the pentientlary and so remained in prison twice as long as if he had accepted the verdict of the jury as final. Abraham Suydam, the lawyer who took Reavey's cast to the Court of Appeals and was himself convicted nearly a year ago of grand larsens in the first degree in receiving money on a contract to sell property which he had no right offer for sale, is pursuing similar tactics. He succeeded in obtaining several postponements of the passing of sentence after he had been convicted and was finally sentenced last March to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. He has since secured a stay of proceedings and remains in the Tombs while a stay of proceedings and remains in the Tombs where the appeal is in progress through the appellate cours if the decision of these courts is unfavorable to me the time of his imprisonment will be greatly lengthous by his remain to begin at once the term to which I was sentenced. Many convicted men, among who was George H. Fell, have much less faith in the probability of obtaining reversals on appeal. Pell it sisted on beginning his term in the state Prison, a that if the appeals are unsuccessful the time he has spent in prison will count as part of the ponalty.

Judge Daniels, who does a large share of the work of the nard working General Term, is entirely devoted to the labor of his profession. Like many of the most industrious judges on the United States, as well as the State, beach, he does not need the salary of his office for the support of his family, but he has a delight in solving the lardest of legal puzzles. His slight frame seems impervious to either fatigue or to changes of temperature. It is like a breath of Gulf stream air to a reddent of the Arctic casst to see him one a cold day in winter walking up Broadway wearing no oversoat, his under cost unhattenet, and his feel encused in light law shoes. When he falled of election as a judge of the Court of Appeals he showed no cleange in his serenity, and he parsues his duties with the regularity and devotion to in calling which made some of the Judges of former generations famous. Judge Daniels, who does a large share of the

A law which goes into effect on September 1 will necessitate great care on the part of such officials as deputy alcolds and keepers of pris in... It was entered to prevent such offeness as those of which beparty Commissioner Martin Deputy Sheard McS in gle and Warden Krasting were accused. It no only makes it an offenes to reserve any reward for performing an official act, but to accept any grandity for doing anything in any manner relating to an official act, but to accept any grandity for doing anything in any manner relating to an official act, but to accept any grandity for doing anything in any manner relating to an official act of the passing of money between the prisoner and the officer who has him in charge. A law might perhaps well be enacted by giving the shriffs prisoner an opportunity to obtain certain privious if he is willing to pas a fixed amount. A distor for he willing to pas a fixed amount, a distortion of an accused violator of the criminal law, and opportunities might be given to him under certain restrictions to seek for half or to consait documents at his attorney's office, he being all the while guarded by a deputy or a sufficient number of denuties takes the time of the officials, he and not the country should bear the expense. The amount of money restouch y officials for fayors done to prisoners under ceived by officials for fayors done to prisoners under

the present laws may be exaggerated, but it will do HOURS OF SOCIAL PLEASURE

WITH SEPTEMBER THE SEASON ENDS.

VALUABLE LESSONS LEARNED-THREE FINE

RACES YET TO COME-NOTES.

To-morrow is the beginning of the end of the yachting season. With the close of September the yachting season of 1800 dies. Its life has not been a remarkably brilliant one. There have been no international races to disturb its somewhat sluggish blood but for material advancement in the true spirit and science of yachting it has done good yeoman's work and has accomplished a great deal more than more brilliant seasons have done. The Minerva-Gossoon races have been open books, from which yachtsmen and yacht designers have learned valuable lessons. The material increase in the number of yachts has been great, almost beyond parallel, in the same space of time. In many classes besides the forty-footer class also lessons have been taught and learned this season.

Three great races are yet to come, those of the Larchmont and New-York yacht clubs, and the Field and Marine Club. A race under the auspices of the yachting department of the Manhattan Athletic Club s also being arranged, which, if successful, will embrace all the thirty and forty tooters. Gossoon, Liris, brace at the turky and forty footers. Cossola, Link Ventura and Minerva will yet have an opportunity before the season closes to fight, in the September breezes off the low-lying shores of Sandy Hook, the battles which they have been fighting by the cliffs of Marblehead and the rocks of Newport in spring and summer weather.

Seldom, if ever, has the New-York Yacht Club fleet has added to it six steam yachts of such great size as it has this summer. There is the Almy. Frederick Gallatin's splendid yacht. Trainor Park's Sullana, Mr. Flagler's Alicia, E. D. Morgan's Catarina and Frank Pares Osborne's Golden Fleece. Not many years ago the addition to the fleet of one steam yacht of the size, cost and luxurious fittings of any one of these yearts would have been considered a great gain for the season.

The yacht Viking, which, since the death of Samuel J. Tilden, has been owned by R. H. White, of Boston, now in the market. She is in some respects a It was on board of her that Mr. Tilden spent most of his time in the summer months during he last years of his life. In her little forward cabin on deck Mr. Tilden could sleep as he could nowhere else. It was frequently his custom to have the yacht un at a slow speed up and down the Hudson where ne slept a refreshing sleep which he could get in no other place in such invigorating doses. It was in the Viking that Prince Augusto, of Brazil, on the occasion of his visit to this country, was taken up the Hudson Poor boy! Driven from his home by Charles R. Flint. the dead of night, his family dethroned, uncrowned, is reason destroyed by the shock of that torrible night his reason destroyed by the shock of that terrible hight in Rito, and the sickness which followed his subsequent hardships on the voyage to Lisbon upon which his grandfather's rebellious subjects had sent him without even allowing him an opportunity to take along sufficient clothing. The picture is a sorrowful one, and beings out in strong contrast that other picture of the fair-haired prince when he, on that beautiful day, with a song on his lips and gladness in his heart, saw the beautiful Hudson from the decks of the

Mr. Osborné started last week on a trial cruise in the Golden Fleece. He went to New-Haven, New London, shelter Island, Newport and Naragansett Pier. From there he will cruise to the eastward, going beyond Cape Cod. In the last advices received from him at Newport he said that he had tried the yacht under both sail and steam, and was well pleased with the way in which it worked. When the Goldon Fleece was damaged lately in a collision off Tompkinsville two teakwood panels were stove. Upon trying to get wood to repair these Mr. Osborne found what waapparently a corner in the teakwood market, and was obliged to buy a whole log in order to get the wood for repairs. This trial trip of the Golden Fleece wood for repairs. This trial trip of the Golden Fieece will probably be a most thorough one, for when Mr. Cisborne gets beyond Cape Cod in a yacht his friends always expect to hear from him next at Portland. Bar Harbor, or, maybe, Hahfax, Inside sailing is not to Mr. Osborne's pleasure. In the other yachts which he has owned he nearly always, in going from New York to Newport, went outside, instead of going through Long Island Sound.

The once celebrated sloop Mischief seems to like the nug quarters in which she is laid up at Edgartown, for she has not been in commission this year. George Work, her owner, has been doing his sailing in a fast atboat which he has bought. It is doubtful whether Mr. Work will put the Mischlef in commission next year. Under the old regime the Mischief was a remarkably fast sloop, and with her J. R. Busk defended the America's Cup against the Canadian sloop Atalanta. That was a rather remarkable spectacle. An Englishman, the representative of the greatest ship-owning firm, probably, in the world, defending the trophy of the sovereignty of the seas against a boat flying the flag of his native country. Yet he did it, and did it sacred roll of oup defenders. She is still an excelle heat, of speed and sea-going qualities, and Mr. Worn relends hope that next summer will again see her commission.

Since Frederick Gebhard has bought the Heen he seems to have become much addicted to the water, and yachting has taken with him a portion of that interest at least which he used to devote to horse racing. All at least which he used to devote to here racing. All this last summer Mr. Gebhard has been cruising about in the Irene from one port to another. He has not however, taken part in any races as yet. The Irene is a rather narrow cutter, and was designed by John harvey for Arthur Fadelford. Mr. Gebhard is now cruising to the castward.

WHEN SECRETARY TRACY WAS AT A LOSS. HOW PRIVATE "BRI" GILES MANAGED TO

REEP SECRET THE PLACE WHERE HE Owego, N. Y., Aug. 23 (Special).-This village, quie and far removed from the world of noise and bustle was formerly the home of Secretary Tracy, and there is hardly a man, weman or child here who does not

know the Secretary. It was here that he began his practice of law and distinguished himself before sage justices of the peace and in the county courts. There is hardly an old-time country lawyer in the neighborhood who cannot tell stories of cow-and-pig cases in which "the General," as he is familiarly called, won village fame as counsel. His argument and summing. up in these cases were as careful as if the well-being of s great corporation depended upon the result; and many a hard-working farmer and village shopkeeper have reason to be glad of having engaged "the Gen

There was an occasion, however, upon which Mr. Tracy's argumentative faculties completely deserted him and left him entirely at a loss. Farly in the war Lawyer Tracy became Colonel Tracy and went to the front with the 100th New-York Volunteers, a regiment which he had organized. The regiment rejoiced in a private, "Eri" Glies by name, who was recruited at Owego and who gave Colonel Tracy more trouble than the enemy. It was not that " Bri" Giles loved his country less, but that he loved his whiskey more. He would get drunk at the most inopportune times, and when-ever drunk he was utterly unmanageable and as noisy as a field battery. Colonel Tracy cut off all of the ways by which "Brt" probably got his whiskey, but still "Bri" got it and often got a "still." finement in the guard house seemed to have no effect upon the incorrigible private and he invariably celebrated his release by a hearty drunk. Intil discovered by Colonel Tracy he would carry the barrel of his musket plugged up and full to the muzzle of his cherished liquor. When Colonel Tracy put a stop to the use of this ingenious flask, by decreeing that "liri" should be a soldier without a gun, "Eri' bought hoots bigger than his feet would fill, and upor a march used the unoccupied space in them for "tangle

a march used the understanding of the following the foot of discover where Giles and resolved at all cost to discover where Giles got his injune. After "Bri" had been drunk for an unusually long time, the Colonel sent for him, and although the man was still far from sober, he was able to stand alone and to talk plainly enough to be understood. The conversation that ensued was the following the following the standing of the conversation that ensued was the following the standing of the conversation that ensued was the following the standing of the conversation that ensued was the following the standing of the conversation that ensued was the following the standing of the conversation that ensued was the following the standing of the conversation that ensued was the following the standing of the conversation that the conversation the conversation that the conversation the conversation that the conversation that the conversation that t

FESTIVITIES. The Chester A. Arthur Club knows how to get as much fun out of an excursion as any other organization in existence and the hundreds of Republicans of the IVth Assembly District, which turned out to the regular invitation junketing of that association on Wednesday, made the woods of Mount Pleasant Grove at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, resound with merriment as they have seldom done before. Among those present were:

John Collins, James Henry Storey, Sherman Williams, Charles A. Manly, John Munro, William H. Stone, William A. H. Holton, Allen C. Seism, William J. Travis, Benjamin F. Onderlonk, William A. Milleg. Lias R. Lockwood, James H. Little, Leroy Schermerhorn, Benjamin Wright, John N. Lanthier and Robert Bucklin, Michael Leoney, Martin N. O'Donnell, John J. Collins, Thomas J. Gilroy and wife, Charles Connelly and Mrs. Connelly, Patrick J. Haybene and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Thorne, Richard J. Mulcarby, James P. Howatt, William Quinn, John F. McCarthy, William A. Forbs, Thomas O'Rourke, William F. Montinyea, Alexander Melville, Jeff Brown, William F. Montinyea, Alexander Melville, Jeff Brown, J. Howard Story, United States Weighers O'Brien, Jardine, Hart and Ostrander, Stephen B. French, ex-Judge Morgan, General O'Be'rne, C. C. Shayne, T. J. Campbell, Dr. Smith, Drs. Cram and Thompson, Captain Joseph Hatsheld, John H. Grimes, Deputy-Collectors Raymond, Shay and Gunzer, John H. Wood, Benjamin Wood, Jehn Weirs, A. A. Sparis, William J. Tyrel, County Clerk Reilly, J. M. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Looney, Frederick C. Williamson, John O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. William Roach, John Cummings, Frank Morrison, Richard Radley, Miss Sophic Meyers, Robert Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cullen, John Higgins, Gridner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cullen, John Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murray, Patrick Gleason, James Gillway, Robert McNaught, John McKarner, Machael Gleason, Joseph Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. William Kelleher, Mr. and Mrs. John Desmond, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Whalen, Mr. and Mrs. John Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elling, Mr. and Mrs. John Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. John Minman, Mr. and Mrs. John Minman, Mr. and Mrs. John Gridner, Mr. and Mrs. John Gridner, William Alexander Goriey, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Walsh, William I. Corroll, Michael P. Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Leonard, James Corriston, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Flood, William F. McKenzia, Keren McDonaid, Patrick Enright, Henry Roach, John O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, William H. Townley, Dr. George W. Kram, Mr. and Mrs. James F. O'Nell, John Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. John Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. John Barron, Mr. and Mrs. James McIntire, Mr. and Mrs. James Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Leimbeck, Daniel Keeffe, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John Hart, Henry Ost Mr. and Mrs. James Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. William Evans, William H. Gay, Thomas Tarner, Mr. and Mrs. Issue Ligatenberg. John F. McCarthy, Miss Cassidy, Joseph Pinson, Miss Hughes, William A. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Lamond, Edward J. Blatz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Green, Frank Mcakham. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Greer, Frank Meakham, Thomas Burke, Lawrence J. Denegan, Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, Charles Stewirt, William Blank Daidel Driscoll, J. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Berry, Edward O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. George Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. McCann, Mr. and Mrs. Michael E. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Crawford, John T. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Colyer, Richard Morris, Philip Cummings, James J. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. John Hart, Joseph J. McKeon, Owen Collins, Timothy J. Finn, Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Hines, Jacob

The U. S. Grant Club had its thirteenth annual excursion on Monday, and chose Oriental Grove, on the sound, as the place where it would disport itself. To say that the day was a complete success, and that very feature of the entertainment provided by the flicient and energetic committeemen who had the affair in charge was thoroughly enjoyed, is only to repeat the record of tweive years. Among those who enjoyed themselves to their heart's content were: Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford, Miss Nellie Close, John

Saleedo, Miss Lillie McConnell, A. J. Hughes, Samuel Dean, Miss Gertie Hughes, J. J. Schlusser, Samuel A. Avila, R. H. Underhill, J. Harry Rieve, William C. Herbert, Samuel Richards, A. Mergie, Ir., T. Harold, Ir., William H. Burrell, George H. Watson, H. C. Young, Henry C. Velsor, J. H. Van Wagner, Jacob David, L. 1. Meill, S. M. Griswold, Charles W. Swan, H. F. Harris, Jr., G. D. Hopkins, A. C. Tate, C. F. Kempt, Charles E. Lewis, Mrs. Pearsall, Howard Plaisted, Miss Maude Pearsall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Rowe, Mr. and Maude Pearsail, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jackson, Anton Mergle and Miss Mergle, Mr. and Mrs. George Reichert, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Wilkes, Wm. C. Hertert and Miss Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Grisweld, J. Q. Adams, Aaron Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. L. Balogh, Otto B. Grau and Miss Gran, Henry F. Harris and Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Whistance, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hager, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Trimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McMullan, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lane, Frank Mrs. Joseph McMullan, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lane, Frank Pames, Jacob David, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lane, Frank Pames, Jacob David, Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. P. D. Her-rick, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kopman, Mr. and Mrs. John Dulfer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Geiss, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pollock, Henry C. Velsor, N. Trabold, Mr. and Mrs. William Larkin, Harry Beamish, Miss Kittie Milbank, Miss Minnie Milbank, George McCelley, Dr. Cooper, Mrs. Milbank, Miss Annie Smith, Miss Cheatown, Miss Mamie Selden, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Selden, Miss Annie Seldon, George Arkell, Miss Lillie Walsh, Rebert Danby, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Anderson, William Toben and Miss Sullivan, Thomas Lennon, J. Goldsmith, Ed Ross, William A. Campbell, Miss A. Carroll, Miss Thayer, H. J. Harris, Miss Connors, M. Meister and Miss Noll, J. S. Armstrong, Miss Day, H. L. Tyler, Miss Lillie, Annie and Katie Velsor, I. B. Ketchum, Miss Cosgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin, B. F. Mullen, H. Lutringhauser and Miss Stephons, W. J. Mergie, F. Loehfeler and Miss Faxan, W. L. Josephs, F. Spetche and Miss Lochfeler, C. J. Menagh, C. H. Fulton, G. Loehfeler and Miss Ineger, R. Symons, A. Buchannan, J. G. Knoll, F. P. ooney.

Thursday was a gala day for the Ancient Order of nited Workmen. About 5,000 of them, including, of wood in the afternoon, and passed the day and the greater part of the night in games and dancing. Among one who will long remember the unadulterated merri-

those who will long remember the unaquiterated merm-ment of the occasion are: C. B. Parker, Charles Wandres, Peter Hartman, Mrs. Jehn Meyer, William A. Evers, Samuel J. Luckins, Mrs. E. F. O'Neil, E. J. Bird, Mrs. W. Roiden, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. O'Neil, E. J. Bird, Mrs. W. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins, Miss Minnie Eagnes, John L. Langan, Mr. and Mrs. Stuni, Mrs. Jaceb Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Scanian, J. J. Burns, T. M. Hart, Miss N. E. Finerty, Charles Spescht, Dr. Shelpert, John Watson, Joseph Heolis, Austin Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Sheriden, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lud, John Gartner, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Nellie Lemen, Miss Johanna Gleman, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Beant Smith, Dr. Carter, Pater Sheridan, James Lowenstin, John P. Beckley, P. II. Brower, Otto Malsun, James Morgan, Edward, Leonard B. Nolan, William May, M. Brendell, Julius J.

Peter Shoridan, James Lowenstein, John P. Beckley, P. H. Brower, Otto Malsun, James Morgan, Edward Leonard, B. Nolan, William May, M. Brendell, Julius J. Keysel, William McNaughton, Henry Lang, John C. Nobia, Christopher Files, Mrs. J. J. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Miss E. Speers, J. L. Lowry, Samuel Lynd, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. James Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. J. R. Reckley, Mr. and Mrs. Kohler, Mr. and Mrs. Arns, H. Rucher, F. A. Bernhard, C. V. B. Hitchcock.

E. F. O'Nell, James H. McGraw, John Kenny, Albert L. Brown, George Dickson, J. J. Kerr, R. Beojamin, M. McNamara, A. W. Flashner, C. J. Halpin, J. H. Dudy, W. Mullin, W. Springsteed, N. Zuber, J. E. Daudaraw, M. C. Murphy, George Lapp, B. J. Carlin, Louis Horn, Francois Guyonnet, J. C. Krein, Jr., J. J. Clabby, V. J. Haskell, David Forbes, George Schuler, L. W. Fullman, Joseph Weldenburner, Frederick A. Buraham, William J. Kelly, John Codner, S. A. Suydam, J. Mullin, Albert Gebring, Frank Connelly, John Allen, George H. Toop, Frederick Fauerbach, E. O'Reilly, Henry Fulmer, David F. Smith, Richard F. Cooke, William H. Dohm, Arthur Roberts, John Keller, Frank Connelly, Frank Jenkina, Charles H. Meyer, Jr., Colonel J. W. Marshall, G. W. Mahlsted, H. Harper, James Wilkie, S. Harburger and William Halden, John L. Langan, Robert Brown, Jr., J. P. O'Brien, William T. Heyer, James Wilkie, S. Harburger and William Halden, John L. Langan, Robert Brown, Jr., J. P. O'Brien, William T. Heyer, James Wilkie, S. McDonaid, Charles Banmann, T. J. Blessing, Joseph Barnes, A. C. Magnus, M. D. Cash, W. H. Freeman, Jacob Cohea, James L. Lowry, George W. Smally, Charles D. Sanda, Philip J. Scannell, J. T. Mulhearn, A. C. Magnus, John May, Ir., W. Evers, I. Morrow, Thomas J. Blessing, H. Meierisch, J. Behrens, W. H. Freeman.

The Bensonhurst Club is a young organization, not six months old, but it gives promise of a vigorous existence, and its initial campire at Bensonburst, at the club-house on Locust Grove pier, last week, was one of the most successful social affairs of the seaon in that thriving suburban town, and the proceeds will go far toward building the handsome and ommodious club-house contemplated by the members. Some of the many people present were:

Some of the many people present were stood. The conversation that ensued was the following:

(a) one! Tracy—Giles.

(b) one! Tracy—I understand you have been upon colonel Tracy—I understand you have been upon the sanother regular drunk.

(i) iiii one Enny (hie) shur (hie) told ye that, Frank, the told the truth. (When drunk he invariably called Colonel Tracy—Frank.)

(c) colonel Tracy—Frank.

(c) colonel Tracy—Now. (iiies, FII make a proposition to you. If you will never forcet it.

(c) one! Tracy—That's what I'm going to punish you so severely that you will never forcet it.

(c) one Giles—She here. Frank, (approaching and becoming confidential). If ennybody (hie) asits you where Erical Giles—She here. Frank, (approaching and becoming than you won't tell 'im ve don't know, and by — I (hie) Frank, that'il (hie) be the truth.

The present head of the Navy Department was completely staggered, and "Eri" didn't get punished severely. (Giles is still living, on a little farm near owen, and drives in frequently to get his dearly-beloved jug filled to the neck. He has done it every since the war, and, drunk or sober, he swears by Secretary Tracy, and votes for him for President at every election. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ives, Miss Ella Ives, Mr. and Miss